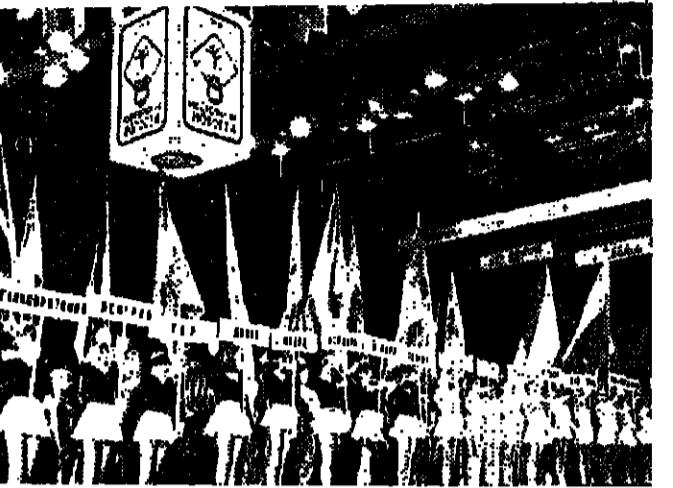


SPORTS



The participants' parade.

(Continued from page 1)

made about the capabilities of the gymnasts—hence the density of the results. Barakanova and Shishimova shared second and third places in the all-around event.

The spectators saw many interesting and separate exercises. Maybe not everything was polished but now allowances can

be made for the start of the season. But only now, at the tournament—later imperfections will be simply inadmissible.

From Moscow the gymnasts have gone on to Riga to compete for the traditional prizes in a three-day competition.

In saying good-bye to the gymnasiums the editorial office invited them to the "Moscow News"-85 tournament.

A word to champions

Yuri KOROLYOV:

This victory is very important for me as I am sure now that I was correctly preparing for the Olympic season. I remember how I won the all-around title for the "Moscow News" Prize in 1981 and then the title of the absolute world champion. The present season starts again for me by winning the "Moscow News" tournament, and this is a good omen for others besides myself.

Last year the tournament was won by the totally unknown 10-year-old Muscovite, Dina Biljzerchev and noted gymnast Natalya Yurchenko from Rostov-on-Don. Several months later they won the world all-around titles. So this tournament is a good tradition, and I want it to continue in the Olympic year.

Our gymnasts have very strong rivals, which the competition on the Luchniki platform shows. There was particularly strong opposition from the Chinese but we performed more consistently.

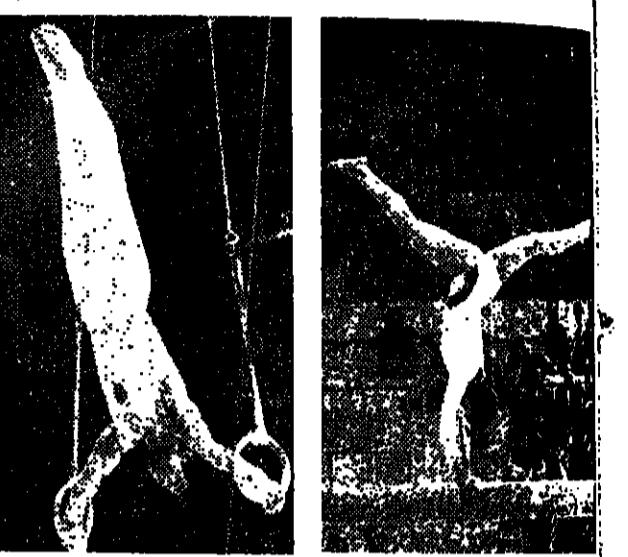
This win is also important for

TILL WE MEET AGAIN! OUR GUESTS' IMPRESSIONS

I am both happy with and regret my showing at the tournament, said Chinese Xu Wusheng. I am happy to be taking back the prize and the gold for the asymmetrical bars but regret falling from the beam thus barring me from the top three.

I liked the Soviet gymnasts especially the top three all-rounders.

I will always have fond memories of my time in Moscow, of the flowers and the residents'



Zhang Zhihui (China).

Sikha Daru (India).



Hiroaki Okabe (Japan).

Lena Adomat (Sweden).

now because people began saying that it was time for me to go. True, in the past year or two I performed less confidently than I would have liked to. Apparently my studies at the institute and family concerns, for I'm married now and have a son, took too much time away from gymnastics. But now I manage to distribute my time more reasonably and want to make the country's Olympic team.

Vera KOLESNIKOVA:

It's difficult to perform consistently in all the events but I tried hard and am glad to have won the prize, which appealed to me right away. This is my first win at such an important international competition and it seems I've got the taste of it.

I'm a rather unknown gymnast, I'm 16 and from Voronezh. My favourite events are the beam and the floor exercises. My gymnastic favourites are Natalya Yurchenko, Olga Bichanova and Maxi Gnusick of the CDR.

The coverage was taken care of by our special correspondents Alexander Bulyanin, Vsevgory Lantang, Gennady Leonov, Konstantin Razin, and photographers Boris Kaufman, Andrei Knyazev and Alexei Fyodorov.

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THERE IS A NEED FOR AN HONEST AND BUSINESSLIKE DIALOGUE

"The arms race, including that in nuclear arms, has been going on at an accelerated rate, becoming ever more menacing. At the same time, the process of talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms has been disorganized; moreover, as the facts indicate, deliberately disorganized."

This is stated in Konstantin Chernenko's reply to the appeal by the Socialist International leaders

"All this is the result of a definite policy aimed at breaking down the existing equilibrium of forces and achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. No talk of limitations to the effect that nothing particular has happened and no ostentatious peace declarations will conceal the entire pernicious nature of this policy," Konstantin Chernenko pointed out.

"We share the viewpoint expressed in your appeal that there is a need to secure a change for the better. Yes, there is a need for a dialogue, including, of course, a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. But it must be an honest and businesslike dialogue aimed at reaching agreements conforming to the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union will believe we will succeed.

I want the number of tournaments to increase.

Polish gymnast Jaroslaw

Klewicki.

They are the best

to make the sport popular

atmosphere of friendliness

and a most desirous

competition and a most desirous

audience make the

a real holiday for

from various countries.

Leave of Moscow, I, and

fully all the foreign competi-

next year's tournament.

The women of Nicaragua together with their husbands, brothers and sons are ready to strengthen the country's defences and revolutionary vigilance. Today the entire people of Nicaragua have rallied around the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In the photo: "The enemy will be rolled back" is the slogan of all the Nicaraguans who rose many years ago.



Commanders L. Kizim, V. Solovyov, O. Afan, Yu. Malyshev, G. Strekalov, and R. Sharma on board the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-10-Soyuz T-11 research and exploration complex.

Photo TASS

The photograph was received via space telecommunication link.

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THE WORLD

No change in NATO's militaristic course

Izmir (Turkey). The NATO Nuclear Planning Group has ended its two-day session here attended by defence ministers and other high-ranking officials from 14 NATO member-countries from France and Iceland.

At the session, the United States redoubled its pressure on its partners in NATO in an effort to make them unconditionally obey its aggressive designs, implement NATO's missile decisions which threaten the cause of peace, and approve the new war preparations undertaken by the Reagan administration in the area of nuclear armaments, including the spread of the nuclear weapons race into space. Under pressure from Washington, warlike appeals for further build-ups in nuclear

armaments were included in the final communiqué which expressed special support for the determination of the United States and Great Britain to maintain the potential of their strategic forces at a proper level.

The US Defense Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, who engaged in hectic activities both during the session and behind the scenes, described in a distorted light the present alignment of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, and intimidated his partners by the mythical "Soviet threat" so as to bring pressure to bear on over the deployment of the new American medium-range missiles in certain West European countries.

Preparations for World Disarmament Conference under way

New York. To give a new impulse to the struggle against the danger of war—such is the aim of the World Disarmament Conference the idea of which originally came from the Soviet Union. Within the framework of preparations for the conference a regular session of the Ad Hoc Committee has opened at the UN to discuss such questions.

One of the committee's tasks is to analyse the attitude of UN member-countries towards the holding of the conference. As was shown at the 38th session of the General Assembly, the proposal to convene a world forum enjoys broad international support. In the opinion of a majority of countries, its convocation would help to underline to an even greater extent the significance which is attached today to the curbing of the arms race. However, the United States of America and her allies in NATO, while refraining from outright

rejection of the idea of holding the conference, are trying to slow down the preparatory work for it under the pretext of its "untimeliness" in view of the complicated international situation.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, S Kisyak, has declared that such a world forum based on comprehensive discussion could elaborate effective measures aimed at curbing the arms race and at the implementation of practical disarmament. The Soviet Union believes that the conference would be of great value and usefulness in so far as its results would not only be recommendations, but specific decisions which the states would undertake to fulfil. The Soviet representative rejected the "arguments" put up against the conference by the Western powers.



Give it all you have got, baby!

Drawing by Yury Ivanov

Greenham Common: PEACE CAMP PULLED DOWN

London. It is with indignation that the British public has greeted the elimination of the world-famous peace camp outside the American air base at Greenham Common. The camp, which was destroyed on instructions from the M Thatcher Conservative government, was set up in protest against the deployment of the new American first-strike weapons in Britain. Hundreds of police, lorries and other equipment were committed employed to knock down the light shacks made of planks and canvas tents. The women responded by mounting a protest demon-

stration against the arbitrary decision taken by the authorities. More than thirty peace campaigners were detained.

Labour MP, A. Wedgwood Benn, who visited the ruined camp, has described the action taken by the Thatcher government as a glaring example of the Tories' repressive policies and of their total disregard for civil liberties in Britain.

Meanwhile, in an ITV news bulletin it is reported that more than one hundred women have set up a new peace camp outside the Greenham Common base.

Eduard RYABTSEV

ON THE WINGS OF SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION

While for Rakesh Sharma, the Indian cosmonaut, the launch of the Soyuz T-11 spaceship with a Soviet-Indian crew aboard to the Salyut-7 space station represented a symphony of victory over gravitation, for his country it meant something more—the acquisition of a new strength and faith in its powers. It took less than two years of training for Sharma to achieve his first hour, but to make it possible his country and the Soviet Union had to put in a lot of work.

The foundation of Rakesh Sharma's space flight began taking shape way back in the 50s, when India, shaking off its colonial backwardness, embarked, with Soviet assistance, on the construction of the iron-and-steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro. Without undue exaggeration one may say that the scores of

crucial industrial projects which this cooperation brought into being enabled India to build up its industrial capacity which it has now used to boldly challenge space.

With the whole of India in a jubilant mood, many are wondering just how this still largely agrarian nation was able to issue this challenge to the stars, enabling its representatives to reach up to the stars.

It is a fairly incontestable fact that this leap was accomplished largely due to India's cooperation with the Soviet Union. But there are wider issues at stake here. The very nature of this cooperation provides a lot of pointers as to how one should go about creating a new world economic order, which is hampered after today by scores of young developing nations in various parts of the globe.

Many new industrial projects have been and are being built with Soviet assistance in various parts of the globe. Enterprises erected with Soviet help turn out annually nearly 30,000,000



FACTS and EVENTS

At the end of 1981 the number of officially registered unemployed persons in Austria stood at 150,000. This makes up 5.5 per cent of the entire able-bodied population. Young people in particular badly hit, with one thousand people aged 15-25 having been categorized as "redundant".

In 1976-1981 alone the Soviet Union's net economic aid to young states amounted to 38,100 million roubles. The ratio of this assistance to the USSR's gross national product in 1980 and 1981 added up to some 1.3 per cent, while over the same period the equivalent ratio for the USA was 6.5 times less.

The example set by the Soviet Union provides striking proof that it is possible for industrialized and developing countries to cooperate for the benefit of the general progress of the whole of mankind. All that is needed for this is peace here on earth and in space.

India's introduction into the space age represents an outstanding victory over its colonial past and its own recent backwardness. And however many privations and difficulties many young nations may still have to face, the example of India and their expanding cooperation with the Soviet Union will give them the hope and conviction that they, too, could well pave path to the stars for their sons.

THE WORLD

VETO ON NON-INTERFERENCE

New York. In conformity with its policy of state terrorism, United States has voted a Security Council draft resolution which appeals that all hostilities against any state in Central America, and support for such acts, should be restrained.

The resolution, sponsored by Washington, condemned the aggression of Nicaragua and other countries in the region to keep peace and security and to determine their future free from foreign intervention and interference.

Also unacceptable in United States was the draft resolution that the mining of Nicaraguan ports be stopped, it has led to casualties, and disruption of the economy of the country, and illegal shipping in violation of standards of International.

The Security Council, voting at the demand of Nicaragua Government, pointed out the danger of militarist actions carried out by the United States in whole of Central America.

Caracas. The policy of plunder indulged in by the International Monetary Fund is the main cause of the economic plight of the Latin American countries, said Miguel Rodriguez, Director of the Coordination and Consultative Department of the Latin American Economic System. Speaking at a press conference here, he said that attempts by these countries to wrench themselves free from the slavery of debt have so far been to no avail. The overall sum of the region's debt to the Fund, which is managed by American magnates, has risen from 310 thousand million dollars in 1982 to 600 thousand million this year. In order to pay off the interest on the loans granted by the Fund, the Latin American governments have to earmark most of their revenues from exports; for instance, Venezuela spends more than one quarter of its hard currency revenue in this way, and Brazil as much as 82 per cent, while Argentina's foreign revenue is insufficient to service its loan. In an attempt to pay off their creditors, the indebted governments have to apply for new loans, which increases their economic and financial dependence still more.

If the Fund continues its speculatory machinations, the Latin Americans will never be able to free themselves of financial and economic oppression from the West or attain genuine independence, Rodriguez concluded.

Pakistan: protests do not die down

Dhaka. The broad layers of the population of Pakistan do not share their struggle against the anti-popular course carried out by the ruling military administration. The editors of Pakistani newspapers have come out with the demand for an immediate cancellation of censorship and all limitations of the freedom of the press in the country. In a resolution adopted at a meeting of the organization of the Pakistani newspaper editors, they expressed a resolute protest against all attempts by the authorities to perpetuate strict censorship and control over the mass media and to forbid them to publish truthful accounts about the situation in the country. The participants of the meeting have rejected the declarations of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, R. Zafar-Ul-Haq, who asserted allegedly there is no censorship of the press whatsoever in Pakistan. The journalists, however, pointed to the shameful practices of bans on articles containing criticism of the military regime, reports on the activities of the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Support for the large-scale people's actions for political freedoms and democratic rights has been voiced by Dizeno, Chairman of the Pakistan National Party banned by the authorities. Speaking to journalists, he called on all the political parties to join the movement for the restoration of democracy and to level scathing criticism at the military regime in Islamabad, which, contrary to the national interests of the country, is conducting a course towards a rapprochement with the imperialist circles of the United States of America.

IN THE SPIRIT OF RACISM

Phnom Penh. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has disclaimed the assertions from the Thal side about the alleged "incursions of the Pol Pot and other Khmer emigres into the territory of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese troops".

A communiqué distributed by Pol Pot men and other Khmer revolutionaries based in Thai territory in recent time have repeatedly attempted to infiltrate the border regions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Fulfilling its obligations of the protection of the territorial integrity and the property of the country, the life and the property of the population, units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea with the help of Vietnamese revolutionaries have dealt blows of Kampuchean bordering on Thailand.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has said that the entire responsibility for the "incursions" of Pol Pot and other Khmer revolutionaries lies with the US imperialists. The US imperialists are the "champions of human rights", he said, adding that the US imperialists are the "champions of human rights".

AN INFORMATION No. 27, 1984



POLICIES OF PLUNDER

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Science and technology

SCIENTISTS CONFER

Specialists and scientists working in the area of meteorology from the Chinese People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Great Britain, the United States of America and some other countries took part in a session of the joint scientific committee of the world programme for the study of the climate, held in the city of Hangzhou in China. The participants in the session discussed the results of, and prospects for the study of the climate on the planet, the influence of human activities on the climate, the interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere, and prognosticating climatic conditions.

USING ORANGES TO FIGHT INSECTS

A new effective method for getting rid of harmful insects was discovered by American entomologists from the University of Georgia. Their experiments have revealed that the oil contained in orange rinds can well be used for this purpose.

A team of scientists managed to extract some chemical components from the oil which have a toxic effect on insects. It has been proved that they are effective in controlling ants, flies, wasps and fleas.

The chief merit of the new remedy is that it is absolutely harmless to man, animals and the environment. Besides, unlike the usual remedies, it has a pleasant smell.

Entomologists at the university are now working on the problem of preparing a synthetic substitute for orange oil in order to begin its mass production.

OF INTEREST

Facts and Events

Underpasses for frogs

Over the past ten years the world population has gone up by 770 million and now exceeds 4.8 thousand million people. This information is contained in a report by the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar published in New York. The report "The Demographic Situation in the World in 1983" draws attention to a noticeable increase in the average life span from 55.4 years in the early seventies to 59.9 years at the present time.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AN INSTRUMENT OF AGGRESSION

The US-led military and political alliance of sixteen capitalist states marks its 35th jubilee at the height of overt discussions as to how to broaden the zone of its action in order to ensure the so-called "defence of Western interests" on a world scale.

At present those in Washington no longer consider it necessary to conceal NATO's true character which was a secret during its formative years, writes PRAVDA. Throughout the 35 years the USA's and NATO's ventures have been invariably blocked by the USSR's and fraternal socialist countries' actions which are aimed at strengthening peace and which meet with the support of all peace forces, and first of all by the initiatives of the Organization of the Warsaw Treaty which was signed on May 14, 1955.

The socialist countries' truly defensive alliance which they had to create to check the aggressive actions of the USA and its allies is by its character diametrically opposite to the military and political bloc of capitalist states.

Thirty-five years is a long period and, it would seem, it is high time the founders of NATO, this instrument of aggression, realized that any attempt at implementing their plan for the military suppression of socialism, the plan which was conceived way back in the fifties and revived now by Ronald Reagan who has proclaimed a new "crusade", would be disastrous to themselves.

EEC: THE CRISIS HAS BEEN ON THE CARDS

At present, the Common Market is going through its most severe economic crisis, writes KOMISARIOSKAYA PRAVDA. The European Economic Community has exhausted its budgetary resources, and if it does not urgently build up its incomes or reduces expenditures this year, the community will find itself in the position of a bankrupt.

A most realistic way out of the situation is to increase the share of money which is withdrawn from the national budgets of the members of the European Community in favour of the common treasury. However, this will inevitably increase the squabbles between the partners. The thing is that the Community's budgetary problem has another aspect — how the money is spent from the "common kitty". A quarter of a century ago, at the time when the Common Market was set up, its members solemnly assured each other that they would not stoop to sordid calculations about their contributions to the common budget or the money they get from it. However, it was clear that this idyll was not to be. The strategic aim of the community was to ensure the selfish interests of the national monopolies.

BITTER FRUITS

What has Camp David given Egypt except the barren sands of the Sinai desert? Politically, it has become isolated, and economically it has become stagnant, writes Al Shura in IZVESTIA. According to the National Centre for Socio-legal Research of the Arab Republic of Egypt, forty per cent of the population in Egypt live below the officially established poverty line. The prices for consumer items and services over the past two years have increased by three hundred per cent. The country's external debt has reached an astronomical figure of 27 thousand dollars. Such are only some of the fruits of the Sudet-proclaimed "open door" policies and of the Camp David imp.

The political isolation and the economic crisis are exacerbated by Egypt being involved into US strategic plans, even in places remote from the Middle East. To serve as a bridgehead for the rapid deployment force is not only an unavoidable, but also a dangerous role. The recent developments, to which Sudan has also been hitched, have confirmed it once again.

THE DEATH GRIP OF A GUARDIAN

Washington's actions as regards Micronesia bring to mind a theme much beloved by the 19th-century literature — that of a crafty and ruthless guardian and his unfortunate victim, writes KRSNAYA ZVEZDA. The American ruling circles did nothing at all to promote the political and economic development of that territory.

It could not be said that the United States did not invest money into Micronesia. However the means, and no little amounts of them, went not on the development of the local economy, or on the systems of education and health care, but on the creation of military projects.

Today, nearly the whole of Micronesia has been delivered into the hands of the Pentagon by the US administration.

The actions of the USA in Micronesia are in a glaring contradiction with the UN Charter. After all, according to the Charter, any changes in the status of Micronesia as a strategic trust territory refer almost exclusively to the competence of the Security Council.

the amphibious frog as a result of this migration, squashed frogs made driving dangerous. The tunnels make life safer for both parties now.

Cook finds valuable

Housewife Nosrat Mahmud Ali, from Kuwait, unexpectedly made the headlines recently. While quilting a fish she found in a round white shining object, which at first she did not pay any attention to. When an expert later examined the find, it turned out to be a large high-quality pearl.

Doro Sittler, the world famous 25-year-old American circus performer, attracts audiences not only by her beauty but also by her great courage. She specializes in taming and training wild beasts. She is frequently invited to take part in films and often has to stand in for Hollywood stars afraid of appearing before the camera in the company of beasts of prey.

For those suffering from insomnia

In Japan, those suffering from insomnia are offered a remedy in the form of a cassette which plays special music. The advertisement says that the music is so effective that the composer who wrote it had fallen asleep and fell off his chair while composing the tunes.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

DEVELOPMENT HAS BEGUN ON A NEW NATURAL GAS DEPOSIT IN THE SIVASH BAY, OFF THE BLACK SEA'S CRIMEA PENINSULA. It is supplying gas throughout the Crimea and other south Ukrainian regions. Because the Crimean coast is a vast national resort, local authorities and the Ukrainian Government are paying special attention to environmental protection.

THE SPRING PLANTING OF VINEYARDS HAS BEGUN ON THE MOUNTAIN SLOPES OF SOUTHERN DAGHESTAN IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. The plantation will be expanded to 8,000 hectares this year owing to the exploitation of reclaimed lands. A large zone for industrial grape-growing has been created in the autonomous republic.

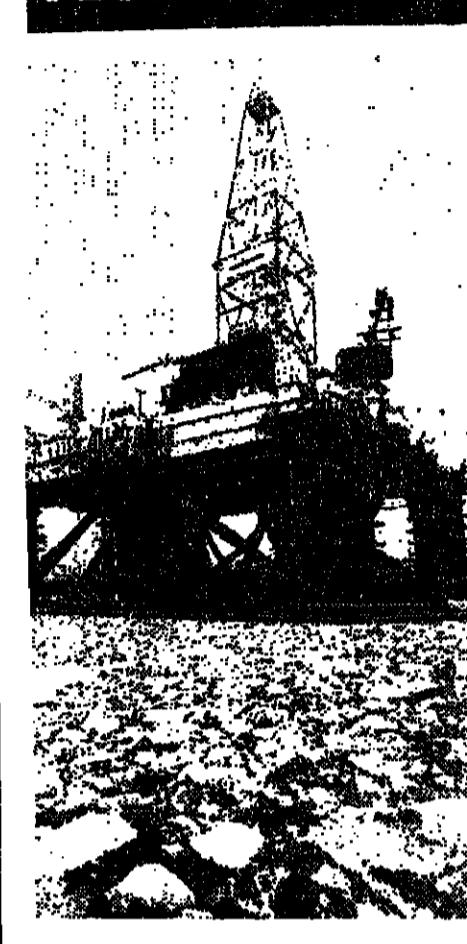
More metro lines in Yerevan

The first section of the metro in Yerevan, capital of the Transcaucasian republic of Armenia, has entered its closing stage of construction. It is due for completion next year. A three-kilometre tunnel has been bored.

This is the most difficult stretch of the section. It is situated in complex mountain geological conditions. The heterogeneity of the underground layers demanded a frequent change in the bore system.

Only two years have passed since the first metro train ran in Yerevan. The expansion of the boundaries of the Armenian capital and the construction of new residential areas demanded an increase in the metro's length. This is why a parallel second section is being built now.

FLOATING ISLANDS FOR OILMEN



Oil derricks extend ever further into the sea. In the Soviet Union marine oil production began thirty-five years ago in Azerbaijan. That republic now extracts two-thirds of its oil from the sea bed.

The development of the continental shelf—the shallow part of the sea near the mainland, which in this country has an area of about six million square kilometres, is seen as being one of the most promising ways of increasing oil and gas production in the USSR over the next few years. About 70 per cent of the shelf holds out promise as far as oil and gas are concerned. Besides the Caspian Sea, shelves are found to be promising in the Black Sea and the seas of Azov, Okhotsk and of Japan, as well as in the Arctic seas.

To prepare for and extract oil and gas, offshore drilling rigs are built. One of them is shown in this photo. It is constructed at the Vyborg shipyards and is specially meant for the harsh conditions of the Arctic seas. It has everything needed for independent operation over a long period of time, as well as convenient living quarters for personnel. Another important feature is special equipment which prevents water pollution or any interruption to the sea's ecological system throughout all stages in development of the shelf—from prospecting to transporting the extracted product, whether oil or gas.

In 1983, the USSR produced 616 million tonnes of oil, including gas condensate, and 536 thousand million cubic metres of gas. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) it is planned to produce up to 620-645 million tonnes of oil and up to 600-640 thousand million cubic metres of gas annually. A considerable share of this amount will be extracted from the sea bed.

Gas extracted south of the Urals

The Karachagan gas condensate deposit discovered south of the Urals, will provide fuel for many years for the Orenburg gas-processing factory and the Soyuz pipeline which carries natural gas to other socialist countries.

Geologists say that the new find is not inferior to the Orenburg deposit in its volume, the latter having provided gas since the 1970s to the local gas-processing complex. Every

year the complex processes 45 thousand million cubic metres of gas manufacturing various chemical materials.

The deposit lies only 150 km from the plant.

The Karachagan fuel contains more condensate and other chemical components. This will permit an increase in the manufacture of sulphur, lithium and ethylene.

The Orenburg Region, previously known for its goat-hair

scarves and wool, has now become an important Soviet fuel centre. The first deposits were discovered in the late 1960s.

Orenburg became famous for the Soyuz gas pipeline, 2,740 km long. Together with the USSR, it was built by the European CMEA countries interested in Soviet gas supplies.

The deposits of the Orenburg Region are quite economical, being twice nearer the European part of the USSR in comparison to West Siberian fields.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PROSPECTORS FOR MINERALS

Geologists have established the country's mineral and raw material bases, reliably ensuring the development of all branches of the national economy. The newspaper *TRUD* carries an article about mineral prospectors.

Today, the USSR geological service has turned into an industrial scientific-production branch with a staff of hundreds of thousands of specialists. The industry is equipped with 12,000 drilling rigs, 11,000 electric power stations, and tens of thousands of lorries, tractors, bulldozers, and other machines.

It also has 45 research institutes and design bureaus at its disposal. In all regions of the country, even the remotest ones, mineral prospectors work day and night. A special research fleet has been set up to study the bottom of oceans and seas.

More than 140 different mineral deposits have been turned over to the national economy in the past year alone for commercial development. The assignments of the Energy Programme are being carried out efficiently. The reserves of a number of deposits in Tyumen have been established. The five-year plan for increasing natural gas reserves has been fulfilled. This was achieved thanks to prospecting for mineral deposits in Tyumen, the Caspian Lowland and Turkmenia.

The new material base of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy has been strengthened in Rudny Altai, Kola Peninsula, South Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Prospecting work for many deposits in newly developed areas has been completed. The country's third base for mining manganese is being set up in Kazakhstan. BAM's first territorial and industrial complex is being shaped on the basis of iron-ore deposits of South Yakutia.

HYDROPOWER STATION IN THE SAYANY

Quite a few hydroelectric stations were built on large and small rivers in our country, but there are no two

stations resembling each other. Another unique scheme is the country's largest Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydro-power Station in Siberia, writes *PRAVDA*.

From the start the builders of the station faced very complicated problems which had to be solved by relying only on the latest scientific and technological achievements.

No other country in the world has ever built 245-metre-high arch-gravity dams, ever invented a method of reducing the energy of a stream falling from a height of 200 metres at a speed of 55 metres per second, ever poured into the dam about 10 million cu m of concrete. Hydroelectric units with a capacity of 640 kilowatts are being used for the first time. All these problems were solved successfully. Today six generating units are already operating at the Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydro-power Station. From the day they were put into operation they have produced over 30,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. Altogether there will be 10 such generating stations.

LASER MONITORING OF WATER RESERVOIRS

The protection of the environment and the biosphere has acquired tremendous importance in the past 15-20 years. Much attention is also paid to the protection and management of water resources. A programme to fight water pollution worked out by scientists from the Northern Caucasus is described in the *VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT* newspaper.

The environmental protection system now operating in the country requires that advanced methods of control be used capable of providing accurate and timely information. With this purpose in mind, a state remote monitoring service has been set up aimed at the environment in general and at water reservoirs in particular.

PHYSICAL JERKS REDUCE STRESS

Regular physical work and a high level of physical activity reduce the danger of negative emotional stress on the cardiovascular system.

This is the conclusion, reached by Soviet researchers following their analysis of the results of an experiment described in *NAUKA I ZHIZN* magazine.

Healthy people kept in simulated bed conditions for thirty days and nights (the state described as hypokinesia) were found to suffer from stress when required to do intensive mental work.

Their heartbeat increased, with the pulse going up to 150 beats per minute, and blood pressure rose. Almost all these signs of stress sometimes lasted to the end of the day.

In a related series of experiments it was shown that when people in such conditions did regular physical exercises, "intellectual" stress from intensive mental work caused fewer disturbances in the blood circulation system because all of them fulfilled a complete physical exercise regularly.

Rolling mill under construction

The output of the rolling mill "5,000" which is being built at the Izhevsky Zavod Leningrad, will help expand the technological potential of industrial enterprises for producing large-sized products. The mounting of equipment is going on at the new sheet-rolling shop. The rolls turn out sheets and plates alloyed steel nearly 30 cm thick and up to 3 m wide.

Sheet-rolled steel will make

possible to produce many pri-

for power machines and de-

vice equipment with minimal

waste of metal.

Waste from one-piece sheets

preset size and not to let

them on a lathe from one

weighting many tonnes. These

sheets are also needed to

then develop shipbuilding.

The new rolling mill is re-

quired to go into operation in

current five-year plan (1981-1985).

the Dnieper-Dnister canal has considerably expanded the irrigation possibilities of the Kirov Region. In the Ukraine water from it will enter a central irrigation system.

The wide-span "Dnieper-Dnister" units will provide

optimal rain for 2,200 hecto-

hectares, and automated units

control the expenditure

water and its chemical con-

centration system will pre-

vent the traps from salinization.

The new irrigation system

built as part of a project

to raise the fertility of the

soil in the region has been

formulated in the region for

the current five-year plan (1981-1985) for irrigated areas over 70,000 hectares.

Until the end of the pe-

riod the area of lands with irri-

gation in the region will

increase by another 23,000 hec-

tares due to the Dnieper-Dni-

stern canal.

other nutrient matters.

Soviet specialists have come

up with a container which pro-

vides the necessary conditions.

The container, known as the

Koh-i-Noor can sustain the life

and work of the heart, liver,

kidneys and the lungs outside a

living organism.

The device also makes it pos-

sible to introduce various medi-

cal preparations and to study

their influence in every possi-

bility way, says Professor V. Akhutin,

D.Sc. (Technology), who is chief

designer. This means that the

Koh-i-Noor will not only help

the transplantologists, but also

representatives of other branches

of medicine.

The new device has been

demonstrated at some interna-

tional exhibitions where it was

awarded three international dip-

lomas.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Ethnography Museum in Leningrad

The Leningrad Museum of Ethnography of Soviet Nations boasts of 250,000 items and 140,000 photographs. These are household utensils and

reindeer-drawn sled traditionally used for transport by northern peoples of the Russian Federation.

A reindeer-drawn sled traditionally used for transport by northern peoples of the Russian Federation.

objects of art and culture belonging to more than 100 nations and nationalities of this country.

The visitors can see there a ritual costume of an Evenk shaman, ornamented scrips on wooden cuts which served as a means of communication between Koryaks and Yukaghirs of Siberia, a deer-skin lamp and a yaranga, a skin-covered hut of the Chukchi.

The Marble Hall is one of the main attractions in the museum. Its walls are decorated with Kargan marble of all shades of pink. The 100-metre-long and 2-metre-high freeze made by sculptor Khvorostov, covers its three walls and depicts the nations of the former tsarist empire.

The museum has valuable archives, an extensive specialized library and files about life and customs of numerous nations and nationalities of this country.

Science and technology

KEEPING THE HEART ALIVE

Conserving the organs and tissues is one of the most important tasks in transplantation. The most widely used method today is freezing, which is not very reliable. The situation is even more complex if the organs to be preserved are the heart, the liver and the lungs. If they are to be preserved outside the human body, conditions must very closely resemble the natural ones. The heart, for instance, will continue to live and function if it is fed with oxygen and

other nutrient matter.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VYACHESLAV TIKHONOV

If it is possible to speak about anything permanent in the fast-changing world of cinema, it is this actor's popularity. There's no doubt about it. Vyacheslav Tikhonov has been in the cinema for almost 40 years: he acted for the first time when a young sophomore at the Moscow All-Union Institute for Cinematography in the film, "The Young Guard", from the novel by Alexander Fadeyev and directed by the well-known Sergei Gerasimov.

His popularity is free of cheap legend. The viewer feels a respect and veneration towards Tikhonov which organically reflects philistine curiosity. His heroes have been evaluated with a measure of aesthetic depth which prevents a superfluous viewer's reaction.

Vyacheslav Tikhonov has played many different roles. The rebel and anarchist, Alexei in "An Optimistic Tragedy"; Ivan Ivanovich, the introvert intellectual in "White Bin Black Ear"; Prince Bolkonsky in "War and Peace"; the screen version of Leo Tolstoy's novel; the Village lad, Matvey in "It Happened in Penkov", and more. There is one permanent quality that lives in all these images and attracts generations of viewers — truthful acting. This is very precious in art. Precisely such actors enjoy the glory which accompanies them throughout their whole lives. I think in France there was Jean Gabin, in Italy Marcello Mastroianni, and so on.

Few of Tikhonov's colleagues would be able to stand the 12-part "Heart X-ray" that "Seventeen Moments of Spring", the TV serial, really was. The actor played the Soviet intelligence agent, Isayev-Strelitz from a novel by Yulian Se-myonov. The producer, Tatyana Lioznova, found a wonderful ally in Tikhonov. They managed to keep the thriller elements which is valued so high by the viewer, and took the film to the heights of a social-psychological epic where Isayev-Strelitz opposes the Nazis not only as a professional intelligence agent, but mainly as a man of different categories of moral principles.

Given this task, Tikhonov had to do more than make the viewer like his hero and not bore him with his long presence on the screen,



Soviet song

A delegation from the Union of Composers of Czechoslovakia visited the USSR at the invitation of the Copyright Agency of the USSR.

We came to the Soviet Union for talks and to choose how songs by Soviet composers for the next Soviet music festival in Ostrava had to take place in October 1984, said Mária Novotná, member of the delegation. During the festival popular music groups from Czechoslovakia and leading singers will perform their favourite Soviet songs. We help them in their quest. Thus, for the coming festival we suggest to our performers songs "Time of Heroes" by Yevgeny Pichkin, "Until It Is Late" by Alexandra Pakhmutova, "Don't Forget" by Valentina Vainut.

Valentina VAINUT

Small exhibition of major Venetian masters

The Soviet museums are rich in works of art. Not only Moscow and Leningrad museums, but also those in the republican capitals and other cultural centres have rare, and often unique exhibits in their collections.

Thus, for example, interesting works by great artists from the Renaissance to the 18th century, are found in the collections of museums in Lvov in the Western Ukraine. Muscovites will be able to see some of these works in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts where an exhibition, "Venetian Drawing of the 18th Century from Lvov Museums" has now opened.

On view for the first time in Moscow are the collections of two Lvov museums—the Lvov Picture Gallery and the Museum of Ukrainian Art. Though small, they provide a fairly complete picture of the variety of forms and themes characteristic of the drawings of the "Golden Age" of the Venetian arts. Here we can see the best drawings in this country by the great 18th-century painter, Giovanni Battista Tiepolo and his contemporaries. And included among the latter is the remarkable master of city scenes, Francesco Guardi.

The present show forms only part of a more comprehensive exhibition of foreign drawings held in that city last year. The second section of this exhibition, "Austrian Drawings and Sketches by Austrian Painters of the 18th Century" is due to be shown in Moscow at some specified date in the future.

Piotr SHIPTOPINNIK

schools. Many phrases from his works have become sayings reflecting the ways and character of the Russian people.

...If you happen to be in Moscow don't hurry to cross the street in the rush hour. Pause and remember what Gogol said: "And what Russian does not like a last ride!"

FACTS and EVENTS

Books. Oral folk poetry of the peoples inhabiting this country from the Urals to the Pacific will be included in a sixty-volume collection edited by Siberian scholars and entitled "Monuments of Folklore of the Peoples of Siberia and the Far East". Philologists and amateur folklore collectors have completed work on the first ten volumes.

Theatres. The premiere of a new opera, "A Countess From Hong Kong", has been shown by the Sverdlovsk Theatre of Musical Comedy. It is based on the last film by Charles Chaplin and his music to films of various years. The operetta authors, Ya. Khalevsky and A. Borilov, also used many facts of the creative biography of the renowned actor. This determined the main theme of the play — the role of the artist in the present-day world, his responsibility for the education in people of the sense of justice, dignity and kindness.

Art. The result of the creative cooperation of young Soviet and Czechoslovak artists is a show opened in Yalta. The show, called "The Portrait of the Contemporary", is the result of their joint work in the Crimea.

The cast of "Petersburg", a pantomime show based on "Petrushka" Tales by Gogol and produced by the "Experiment" company in Leningrad.

WHAT'S ON!

April 7-9

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Moscow). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 7 — Hertel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet); 8 (mat) — Karenikov, "Magic Jacket" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble); 8 (eve) — Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlovsk Sq.). 7 (mat) — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera); 7 (eve) — Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera); 8 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 8 (eve) — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Verdi, "La Battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 8 (mat) — Tainisadze, "Rivarez" (ballet); 8 (eve) — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 9 — Sidelnikov, "Slepye Razin" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 (mat) — Pilchikov, "Wedding With the General"; 7 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubomirski".

Exhibition Hall of the Arts Club, Moscow — Branch of the RSFSR Artists' Union (11 Krymskaya Most St.). A spring exhibition of works by Moscow artists.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 7 (aff; eve).

festival

Yuri Saulsky, "Rise Up", R. Amirkhanyan, "A Day Without a Shot" by David Juckov and "I Don't Say Goodbye to You" by Nikolai Pauls.

Soviet groups and performers will also attend the festival. Alla Pugachova with her group, the ensemble Aretel and English singer Tong Magi have already performed there. This year, as expected, the Visap group, led by Robert Tsvanashvili from Georgia, will take part. The group performs in Georgian, Russian as well as in Czechoslovakia's language, which the group has specially prepared for the Ostrava Festival.

Valentyn VAJNUT

TO THE BOOK FAIR IN LONDON

At the annual London International Book Fair opening on April 10, the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP) will display a wide selection of books on very diverse themes.

Apart from recent Soviet fiction titles, a separate stand will be dedicated to the latest works on medicine, science and technology.

During the fair VAAP repre-

sentatives will negotiate co-operation opportunities with British publishers: the British Publishers Association, Academic Press, the Longman Group, Penguin Press, Thames and Hudson and others.

Yuri PETROSOV

The interest is mutual

In the development of Soviet-Danish trade, medium and small firms have been assigned an important role. An example of this is provided by business contacts with the well-known producer of photographic equipment, the Hope Computer Corporation.

We export our products to eighty countries, said the firm's President T. Baas-Carnfield. For five years we have been actively cooperating with our Soviet partners, who are competent and reliable. We are proud that we have supplied one hundred different machines for printing houses in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tallinn, and other cities. A few days ago a new contract

Soviet engineer Kh. Khamidov (second right) advising Afghan machine-operators on the servicing of Niva grain-harvesters.

All four men work at the machine-and-tractor station in Jawzjan Province (Afghanistan). The station, which is a comparatively short time has been transformed into a large mechanized enterprise, runs full-time courses for the training of tractor and harvester drivers and fitters.

Photo by M. Olimov (TASS)

different generations. Over 1,000 landscapes, views of Moscow, urban landscapes and portraits of contemporaries are on view. Among the items of sculpture to be seen are psychological portraits (particularly popular with Moscow sculptors), as well as decorative compositions, genre scenes and modern art. Daily, except Tuesday, 9 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya.

Tchaikovsky Museum of Biology (15 Malaya Gruzinskaya St.).

Included within the traditional exhibition, "Wonders in Stone" exhibition, is a minishow called "Stone Culture in Ancient Times" which illustrates how stone was used to make enclosures, cult items and ornaments (the unique exhibits on view come from the collections of Polytechnical and History museums). Mineralogical rarities are displayed alongside cases of beautiful natural items such as cameos, pendants and earrings.

Operation Will Begin at Midday (Denmark). A funny story about three unlucky pilferers who attempted to rob a bank.

Cinema "Corazon" (15 Kominternovskaya Sq.). Metro Semenovskaya.

Operation Will Begin at Midday (Denmark). A funny story about three unlucky pilferers who attempted to rob a bank.

Cinema "Corazon" (15 Kominternovskaya Sq.). Metro Semenovskaya.

WEATHER

April 7-9

SPORTS

CHESS

Olympiyskiy Sports Complex

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for April 1984

Currency Quotations in rubles

Canadian dollar 100 61.21

English pound sterling 100 111.85

French franc 100 14.01

French franc 100 9.64

FRG mark [Deutsche mark] 100 29.48

GDR mark 100 31.25

Indian rupee 100 7.35

Japanese yen 1000 3.46

Netherlands guilder 100 16.24

Swedish krona 100 10.00

Swiss franc 100 34.04

US dollar 100 78.05

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